

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Fair.

COMPLETE STOCK REPORT
RACING RESULTS

The



World.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Fair.

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ITS IN THE EVENING WORLD

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30-HOUR MINE WEEK REJECTED

JUDGE HAND UPHOLDS "DRY" LAW ENFORCEMENT

RESERVATION ON ARTICLE X MAY FORCE WILSON HIMSELF TO TURN DOWN PEACE TREATY

"Its Adoption Would Mean Rejection," He Said During His Western Trip.

DESTROYS THE LEAGUE.

Asked if U. S. Must Go Back to Weimar Hat in Hand for New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Rejection of the peace treaty by the Senate or by President Wilson himself is assured if the resolution of ratification goes to a vote containing the reservation of Article 10 which the Senate, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, adopted yesterday by a vote of 46 to 32.

This was the opinion in Administration quarters to-day, based on the President's own words, frequently reiterated, during his recent tour of the United States. Whether the President then will carry out his threat to send leading treaty opponents, including Senator Lodge, to Berlin to negotiate a new treaty remains to be seen.

Wilson has served notice that he would consider adoption of the reservation to Article 10 rejection of the whole treaty. There is nothing to indicate that he has changed this attitude.

WILSON'S LATEST WORD WAS AGAINST THE RESERVATION.

When Senator Hitchcock recently called at the White House, Wilson told him the treaty would be unacceptable if certain of the pending reservations were attached to it, and although Hitchcock never has specified what these "certain reservations" were, it is generally known here that the qualification of Article 10 is one of them.

What the Hitchcock forces in the Senate hope to do is to reject the resolution of ratification containing the objectionable reservation, then propose a new resolution of ratification, which they expect the opposition to defeat, and then get together on a compromise. But the strongest members of the opposition hold that rejection of the resolution now in process of formation will constitute rejection of the treaty and end the whole affair. And if they succeed in securing adoption of the resolution containing the objectionable clause the President will have none of it unless he goes back on his own words and completely reverses himself.

On Sept. 23 at Salt Lake City the

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DRY ENFORCEMENT AND WAR DRY LAW UPHOLD BY HAND

Injunctions Sought by Brewers in 2.75 Beer and by Liquor Firm Refused.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court to-day refused to grant injunctions against the enforcement of the War-time Prohibition Act and the Volstead Enforcement Law.

The first case in which a restraining order against the enforcement of the act by Government officials was denied was that of Dreyfus, Blum & Co., commission merchants in wines and liquors, who contended the Prohibition laws were unconstitutional because they effected the confiscation of a stock of liquors of the value of \$50,000 held by that company.

The second application denied by Judge Hand was that of Jacob Ruppert, Inc., brewers, who maintained that the War-time Prohibition Act was no longer effective because the President had practically announced the end of the war emergency in his unavailing veto of the Volstead Act, and also that Congress had no power to declare 2.75 per cent. beer an intoxicating beverage when it had been declared to be non-intoxicating.

The decision ends with a statement that Judge Knox has authorized Judge Hand to say that he concurs with its general conclusion and on that ground Judge Knox refuses to sustain the demurrer in the case of Thomas F. O'Brien and another who were arrested in the first day of raids by revenue agents upon New York liquor dealers immediately after the Volstead act was passed over the President's veto.

Judge Hand makes the following interpretations of the validity of the law:

"The real question is of the limits after the cessation of hostilities of the powers of Congress to unravel the results which war has caused.

Demobilization, the disposition of surplus war supplies, the return of the railroads to their owners, the allotment of shipping, cancellation of contracts and the normalizing of industries all come under the duties of Congress after the actual end of hostilities, the decision says, continuing to the conclusion that Congress has the right to dictate the conditions of the places where soldiers and workmen are released from war occupations. The nation has no right, he says, to abandon the problems which it has raised and throw them on the States.

"All I need to do here," Judge Hand

(Continued on Second Page.)

ONE UNION PLANNED IN PRINTING TRADE, A. F. OF L. MEN SAY

International Officers Hear That "Big Six" Figures in Withdrawal Programme.

BERRY HEARS OF PLAN.

Charge Radicals With Being Responsible—Claim Made That Big 6 Can't Withdraw.

Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, stated to-day that there is a movement to have all members of the various printing trades unions break away from their international and from the American Federation of Labor and form "one big union" of the printing trades in New York City. In pursuance of this policy, he said, Amalgamated Lithographers' local No. 1 to-day surrendered its A. F. of L. charter. Bohm referred to the movement as a plan for a "bloodless revolution."

George L. Berry, President of the Pressmen's International Union, declared that the whole disturbance in the printing trades here could be traced to Bolshevik influences, and asserted that the purpose of the present strike was an effort by the radicals to establish a censorship, first on the magazines, and then on the newspapers of the city.

The movement, as explained by Mr. Bohm, plans to take in "Big Six" Typographical Union, the leading union of the second largest industry in New York. Efforts to have "Big Six" surrender its international charter will be made, it was said, at the regular meeting of the union Sunday. The argument advanced in the movement is that conditions in New York are different from those in other parts of the country, and that other sections of the country dominate the international. The plan, Mr. Bohm said, would impose no hardship on any New York workman unless he wanted to go to some other place and work.

Major Berry predicted that if the plan was successful and the New York unions voted to withdraw from the international, new international would be established in New York at once, and the entire printing industry would be drawn into the fight between the two sets of unions.

"The disturbance in the printing industry here," said Major Berry, "can be placed squarely and solely up to Bolshevik agitators. The object in starting the trouble in New York is an attempt to gain control of the newspapers, so that the radicals can exercise absolute censorship of all articles, cartoons and pictures which are considered harmful to the radical cause.

"The big radical leaders behind this movement consider the winning of the New York strike of more importance than the winning of the steel strike, for the reason that 75 per cent. of all the magazines in the United States are printed in New York. If they can gain control of these they will have done much to further the cause of Bolshevism."

There was a large attendance of succeeding pressmen at a meeting of Local 51 this afternoon at Beethoven hall. It was announced yesterday that strike benefits would be paid, but no checks were given out, and it was expected by many of the men that they would draw their first strike dividends to-day.

Conservative members of Big Six

(Continued on Second Page.)

Callahan Brothers, Who Face Each Other In Princeton-Yale Game To-Morrow



JIM CALLAHAN - YALE. M. CALLAHAN - PRINCETON.

GOVERNOR CALLS ON CITIZENS TO RID WASHINGTON OF REDS

200 I. W. W. in Jail in Northwest—More Sniping in Centralia District.

SEATTLE, Nov. 14.—Gov. Louis F. Hart publicly announced to-day he had inaugurated a campaign to rid the State radicals as the result of the shooting of four former soldiers at Centralia, Tuesday. His statement said in part:

"The death of these young men at Centralia can only be avenged by the successful prosecution of those in any way connected with the commission of this atrocious crime, and to this end the State pledges its every agency and all its power and resources to the local authorities in the arrest and prosecution of said criminals.

"That the fair name of Washington may not be further smeared, that this State may be a safe place for all law-abiding people, that our Government may not be weakened by a cankerous growth fostered and nourished or even permitted here, I admonish and request all to whom this is addressed to stamp out Bolshevism, I. W. W., and all other seditious doctrines.

"Influenced by the spectacle of self control and unyielding loyalty to law and order as exhibited by the returned soldiers of Centralia in protecting from an outraged and justly punished prisoner who had so wantonly violated the highest law of God or man, let us renew our allegiance to the Constitution and the law, and go forward with a determination, to speedily and lawfully rid this State of these enemies of society and enemies of constitutional government."

Nearly 200 men suspected of being members of the Industrial Workers of the World were held in jail in various parts of the State.

(Continued on Third-Second Page.)

Mother Neutral As Sons Battle In Football Game

Mrs. Callahan Will Pray for Both—But It's John's Last Scrap.

(Special to The Evening World.)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—I'm not rooting for either Princeton or Yale beforehand. I am not saying which I hope will win—but it's John's last chance.

This was the way Mrs. Mary E. Callahan, mother of "Tim" (John) Callahan, captain of the Yale football team, and "Mike" Callahan of the Princeton football team spoke of the Yale-Princeton game to-morrow. For it is to be the battle of the Callahans, with brother against brother in gridiron warfare. And Mrs. Callahan, the proud mother of the two six-foot football heroes, rides down to New Haven to watch the battle of the Callahans.

"It will be the hardest day of my life," Mrs. Callahan said to-day. "But don't mistake me, I will be so proud of the two boys and so happy that they are happy, and so glad of the honor they have had making the football teams. And yet—and yet—all the while that game is playing Saturday and the crowds are yelling I will be just praying for the end when, football over, I can inspect those boys and see with my own eyes that they have not been hurt."

RUSH TO BUY WHISKEY.

Many Eagerly Pay \$70 a Case After Louisville Ruling.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—Citizens from surrounding towns and States were hastening here to-day by train, automobile and on foot to buy whiskey. By virtue of the injunction granted by Federal Judge Evans, two of the biggest distillers in Louisville were permitted to dispose of their stock, despite the War-time Prohibition measure. These distillers have huge stocks of bourbon. It was being sold off the floors of the warehouses at \$70 a case to-day.

\$25 Men's Suit or Overcoat, \$17.95

The "HUB" Clothing Corner, Broadway, corner Barclay Street (Opp. Woolworth Building), will sell to-day and Saturday 2,000 men's and young men's suits and overcoats in blues, browns, greens, grays and fancy mixtures; single or double-breasted, form-fitting military style for young men, very latest models; some silk lined; all sizes. Our special prices for to-day and Saturday, \$17.95 & \$21.95. Open Saturday night 11 to 10. Hub Clothing, 174 Broadway, cor. Barclay, 4th fl.

WILSON OPENS COAL PARLEY; SAYS MINERS SHOULD CUT OUT DEMAND FOR 60% INCREASE

Secretary of Labor Says Present Conditions Make This Impossible—Owners of Non-Union Mines Object to Participating in the Conference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Demands of union miners for a thirty-hour week and a 60 per cent. increase in wages "are impossible and ought to be eliminated at the very beginning," Secretary Wilson declared to-day in opening the conference between union officials and operators, called by him to settle the differences existing in the coal industry.

Mr. Wilson said he had called the conference "not simply because there is a labor dispute in the mining fields, but because the world is still passing through a great crisis."

50 GIRLS MARCH QUIETLY OUT AS FIRE THREATENS BUILDING

Flames Confined to Small Structure on Roof of West 125th Street Building.

Fifty girl students in a pattern school on the top floor of No. 125 West 125th Street were marched to the street shortly after 12 o'clock to-day when a fire developed in a one-story shack on the roof of the building. The flames, shooting up from the wooden structure, made it appear that the interior of the building was burning and there was much excitement.

Mrs. Julie McMillen, one of the instructors, led the girls out without confusion. Mrs. Talbot B. Bleeks, wife of the proprietor of the school, grabbed her baby and rushed down the stairway.

Policeman Eddie Gable, of the West 125th Street Station, turned in an alarm and the blaze, which was confined to the small superstructure, was quickly extinguished.

BOWIE RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Maiden two-year-olds; purse \$1,022.26; five and one-half furlongs—Armistice, 116 (Fairbrother), \$33.00, \$12.00, \$6.00; Col. Murphy, 116 (Rice), \$14.00, \$7.00, \$3.50; Moroni, 116 (Rodriguez), \$12.50, \$6.25, \$3.12; Time, 1:08.45. Mark West, Frank Tinsler, Gallagher, Eastern glow, Primitive, Sea Mimos, Dorothy's Pet and Escapade also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For fillies and mares; all ages; purse \$1,022.26; six and one-half furlongs—Opheila, 119 (Rice), \$17.50, \$8.75, \$4.37; Uncle Lasse, 105 (Rodriguez), \$11.50, \$5.75, \$2.87; Duchess Lane, 107 (McTaggart), \$7.00, \$3.50, \$1.75; Time, 1:20.25. Ozmonda, Quietude, Margery Jyntee also ran.

THIRD RACE—For all ages; purse \$1,022.26; seven furlongs—Richard, 107 (Rice), \$25.00, \$12.50, \$6.25; Pastoral Swan, 105 (Hamilton), \$5.10, \$2.55, \$1.27; Pennac, 102 (Weiner), \$4.40, third, Time, 1:21.45. Franklin, Charlie Leydecker, Turf, Highland Lad, Irene, Kallipolia, Young Adam also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds; purse \$1,522; one mile—Drummond, 106 (Howan), \$11.00, \$5.50, \$2.75; Ballet Dancer, 101 (Hamilton), \$3.30, \$1.65, \$0.82; Thistledown, 105 (Graham), \$2.30, third, Time, 1:43.45. War Zone and Sista also ran.

(Racing Entries on Page 2.)

WOMAN SEVERELY BURNED.

Factory Damaged to Extent of \$50,000 in Blaze.

Katie Kanowitz, forty-three, a factory operator, of No. 125 North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, was seriously burned this afternoon in a fire in the L. Ruchman & Co. factory, No. 107 North Seventh Street, Williamsburg.

Three alarms were turned in before the fire was under control. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

"The standpoint position taken by the operators heretofore also is an impossibility," said the Secretary, rapping the table to emphasize his utterances. Admitting that the Washington wage agreement still was in force, the Secretary declared the people were not "Shylocks" and did not want to exact "the technical provisions of a bond when the conditions under which the bond was made have changed."

"We are confronted," said Secretary Wilson, "with the fact that the great mass of people are dependent upon fuel supplies from all fields. Prompt action is necessary. It is for that reason that I have asked all of you to be here. There are three ways by which a mutual arrangement can be reached.

"First—By the selection of a wage scale committee composed of operators and miners from each of the fields. They would proceed to agree on basic rates in their respective districts to be worked out by the district.

"Second—By each district going into a concurrent conference to consider a wage agreement to each district.

"Third—By following the old procedure of having the central competitive fields work out an adjustment and have this taken as a basis by which the other fields could proceed. More than a hundred miners and about fifty representatives attended. Acting President Lewis of the miners was applauded by miners. He took a seat in the front row.

OWNERS OF NON-UNION MINES OBJECT TO NEGOTIATIONS.

Before the conference began it was announced by operators of non-union mines that they objected to entering into the negotiations on the ground that their participation might be construed as an acceptance of the union principle. The output of the non-union mines is approximately 100,000,000 tons, or one-sixth of the nation's annual production.

Unwillingness of the operators outside of the competitive field to enter into negotiations for another nationwide agreement similar to the "Washington Wage Agreement" made during the war is another obstacle to a final settlement. That agreement, negotiated by Fuel Administrator Garfield, was the first to fix the same date for the expiration of contracts between operators and miners in all parts of the country. Opposition was expressed to the continuance of this arrangement because it gave the union officials power to call nation-wide strikes.

Owners of outlying mines agreed to

CLOSING TIME
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Branch Offices before 7

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